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with the attendant confusion of thought that inevitably results. The reader is at times at a loss to know whether this confusion is in the author's mind or in the unintended implications of his language. Even if it is only the latter, it might just as well, so far as the reader is concerned, be the former.

The emphasis I have placed on this one matter has involved the risk, I realize, of doing grave injustice, through lack of proportion, to the many merits of *The Psychology of Conviction*. I owe the author an apology perhaps for having not so much reviewed his work in the conventional sense as having made it a peg on which to hang an essay on a single aspect of it. Here Professor Jastrow makes an honest and largely successful attempt to popularize psychology, and here comes the reviewer jumping into him for not being even more successful. It is very ungrateful. Well; all I can say is that when you see the right thing being done you want to see it done up to the hilt. That must be the excuse for my procedure, that and what I believe to be the critical importance of the point I have stressed.

Plato taught us that political happiness will never be attained until the rulers of men are philosophers. Democracy means that the people are to rule. Therefore the people must become philosophers. One of the first and most indispensable steps in this direction is that the present leaders of thought should think like philosophers but write like ordinary men. For as that astonishing genius William Blake once remarked: "Truth can never be told so as to be understood, and not be believed," a sentence that would make a good motto for a democratic university and comes close to putting in a nutshell the whole psychology of conviction.

HAROLD GODDARD

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN: April, 1918. *An Experiment with an Automatic Mnemonic System* (pp. 99-103): D. S. HILL.—A classroom experiment with an automatic mnemonic is explained. *General Reviews and Summaries: Affective Phenomena—Descriptive and Theoretical* (pp. 104-108): H. N. GARDINER.—Seven references are reviewed. *Attention and Interest* (pp. 108-111): W. B. PILLSBURY.—Ten references are reviewed. *Time and*

will? To say nothing of other inconsistencies and strange collocations! The passage is a good example of the tendency to make *logical* mean so much that it means nothing.

Rhythm (pp. 111-114): H. WOODROW.—Seventeen references are reviewed. *Correlation*. Thirty-nine researches in which correlation is mentioned are discussed. *Special Reviews*: DeWitt H. Parker, *The Self and Nature*, MARY WHITON CALKINS. Hollingworth and Poffenberger, *Applied Psychology*, HAROLD E. BURTT. *Report*: Courses in Psychology for the Students' Army Training Corps (pp. 129-136). (The delay in the appearance of the Bulletin has permitted the insertion of the foregoing report, which is much post-dated as compared with the present number of the Bulletin. The importance of the report has made this apparent anomaly of little consequence as compared with the value of immediate publications. S. I. F.)

Dumas, Georges, et Aimé, Henri. *Nevroses et Psychoses de guerre*, chez les Austro-Allemands. Paris: Félix Alcan. 1918. Pp. 242. 6 fr. (Majoration temporaire, 10% du prix marqué).

NOTES AND NEWS

THE January number of *Mind* contains the information that those who wish to join the Mind Association "should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Henry Sturt, 5 Park Terrace, Oxford; or with the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. F. C. S. Schiller, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to whom the yearly subscription of sixteen shillings should be paid. In return for this subscription, members receive *Mind* gratis and post free, and are entitled to buy back numbers both of the Old and the New Series at half price. Members resident in America can pay their subscription (\$4) into the account of the Hon. Treasurer (Dr. F. C. S. Schiller) at the Fifth Avenue Bank, 44th St., New York."

JOHN J. COSS, Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University, returned to his academic duties on February 1. He had been engaged for more than a year in government service as a member of the Committee on Classification and Personnel under the direction of the Adjutant General. For some months Professor Coss served in civilian capacity, and was then given the rank of lieutenant-colonel.